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MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

FINAL EXAMINATION

TRIMESTER 3, 2015 / 2016 SESSION

DBS5018 – BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

(All sections / Groups)

30th May 2016 2.30 – 4.30 PM (2 Hours)

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENT

- 1. This question paper consists of 11 pages with 4 sections.
- 2. Answer ALL questions for sections A, B, C and D.
- 3. Answers for section A should be shaded on the OMR sheet provided.
- 4. For sections B, C and D, please write your answers in the answer booklet provided.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Each question consists of 1 mark. Answers for this section should be shaded on the OMR sheet provided.

1.	Du	ring orientation, Reb vivities of others in an	ecca was info organisation	rmed that one of	f the duties of a	is to direct the
	В. С.	director manager subordinate line worker				
2.	Sh	aheizy is a production pronents into a finish	on supervisor ned product. S	who is respons Shaheizy is an ex	sible for ten employed	ees who assemble
	В. С.	top manager non managerial em middle manager first-line manager	ployee			
3.	and	atilla notices that the ectly responsible for view of mana	the organisa	top managemen	at shares the belief to or failure. This belie	hat managers are f reflects to a(n)
	В. С.	traditional omnipotent reflective symbolic	4			
4.	If the	ne components of an rating in a	organisation environment	's environment	change frequently, th	e organisation is
	B. C.	stable simple dynamic complex				
	Nora joins an event organised by the International Student Association to expose herself to the culture of students from different countries. She is trying to become more in her attitude.					
]	B. C.	parochialistic polycentric ethnocentric geocentric				
AAW/A	BA /I	O/MHY/NAS/SBSB/SS/YHS		1/11		Continued

0,	and preferences to run operations in the host countries works best. Their firm has developed into a organisation.
	A. transnational
	B. multidomestic
	C. borderless
	D. global
7.	If the organisation provides day-care facility for employees and uses recycled papers, it could be said to be
	A. social obligation
	B. socially aware
	C. socially responsive
	D. socially image conscious
8.	At the level of moral development, an individual's choice between right or wrong is based on personal consequences from outside sources, such as physical punishment, reward, or exchange of favours.
	A. preconventional
	B. conventional
	C. principled
	D. post-conventional
9.	Gerrard is the owner of a small company that sells corporate gifts through an online store. Business has slowed down in recent months and he realises that the organisation must move in a different direction to survive in the market. He has reset some of the company's overall goals and wants to develop several plans to achieve those goals. He is expecting the business environment to be more volatile for next few years. Considering the above information, it can be determined that his plan must be, and
	A. operational; directional; rigid
	B. informal; unwritten; flexible
	C. strategic; general; rigid
	D. strategic; specific; flexible
10.	Jenny is discussing with her subordinate Julie regarding the projects that will be handled by Julie in the coming year. Both of them are setting goals and determining the potential of key success of the projects. Jenny and Julie are engaged in
	A. performance planning
	B. strategic planning
	C. management by observation
	D. management by objective
	Continued

11.	ustomers to believe their product is the best because it is stored or prepared exclusive ach of these is pursuing a	
	. low cost leadership strategy	
	differentiation strategy	
	. focus strategy	
	o. quality strategy	
12.	Porry majored in Marketing and really enjoyed studying Market Research as a subjudying household in the Internet and in the university library, she discovered that this industriant positive external trends. She interprets this as a(n)	
	. weakness	
	s. threat	
	c. strength	
). opportunity	
13.	Managers are assumed to use if they make logical and consistent choice naximize value.	s to
	A. evidence-based management	
	bounded rationality	
	2. intuition	
	o. positive employee relations	
14.	The occurs when decision makers select and highlight certain aspects of a situal while excluding others.	tion
	A. framing bias	
	3. availability bias	
	C. representation bias	
	D. confirmation bias	
15.	The line of authority that extends from upper organisational levels to lower levels, clarify who reports to whom, is known as the	ing
	A. employee power distance	
	3. unity of command	
	C. span of control	
	D. chain of command	
	Continued	****

16.	quality engineer. During this assignment, he will report to both the project manager and his quality department manager. This situation violates
	A. span of control B. unity of command C. chain of command D. the acceptance theory of authority
17.	The structure assigns specialists from different functional departments to work or projects being led by a project manager.
	A. team B. learning C. boundaryless D. matrix
18.	One City is an electronic engineering company. The company has no departments and chain of command. The employees need to find a team working on something they find interesting and to which they can contribute. They have to stay with that team until the work is done and then they move on to another team. One City uses a structure.
	A. team B. project C. matrix D. boundaryless
19.	Rafael received an improved result for his last performance appraisal. He was given authority to make decisions regarding his responsibilities and was actively working with three teams. Rafael's employer is using
	A. realistic job previews B. human resource planning C. performance recruiting practices D. high-performance work practices
20.	Raymond is a Human Resources Manager. He wants to enlighten the potential candidates on the minimum qualifications that they should possess in order to successfully perform the jobs that they have applied for. What should he do?
	A. He should create a job description. B. He should perform a job analysis. C. He should perform a job satisfaction survey. D. He should create a job specification.
	Continued

- 21. What is the change factor that managers need to pay attention to while increasing the numbers of employed women and minority forces?
 - A. Strategy.
 - B. Workforce,
 - C. Equipment.
 - D. Technology.
- 22. Disneyland Inc. focuses on new ideas, uses new technology that changes frequently and has strong competition in the market. This situation describes what metaphor of change?
 - A. White-water rapids metaphor.
 - B. Shallow water metaphor.
 - C. Falling water rapid metaphor.
 - D. Rapid water metaphor.
- 23. Serena is a Chief Executive Officer of a small company. She strongly believes in Douglas McGregor's assumptions about human nature. Which of the following management practices is Serena MOST likely to adapt in order to maximise employee motivation?
 - A. Top-down decision-making structure.
 - B. Inflexible system of monitoring and controlling employees.
 - C. Participatory management.
 - D. Constructing jobs narrower in scope and shallow in depth.
- 24. The employees at DRB Corporation are complaining that the supervisors tend to neglect the safety features in some departments. The company policies are not enforced properly and some employees are not penalised for safety violations. These employees are complaining about
 - A. motivator factors
 - B. hygiene factors
 - C. intrinsic factors
 - D. extrinsic factors
- 25. Randy is very social, easy-going and friendly. He often leaves his workstation to talk with coworkers. He also volunteers for every team-based project and likes to plan family day activities for his department. Randy has
 - A. low need for safety
 - B. high need for esteem
 - C. low need for power
 - D. high need for affiliation

AAW	ABA	/FO/MHY/NAS/SBSB/SS/YHS 6/11
		Continued
		management by objectives
	B. C.	difficult objectives cognitive dissonance
	A.	negative feedback
	inco	mma between her beliefs and the actions she must take. This inconsistency or ompatibility is known as
	her	crior in the market. However, she has sales targets that she must meet in order to receive commission. Although, Rachela tries to meet the targets for all products, she is in a
30.	Rac	chela dislikes to convince prospective customers because she believes her products are
		job satisfaction organisational citizenship
	B.	organisational commitment
		job involvement
29.	The	e degree to which an employee identifies with a particular organisation and its goals and hes to maintain membership in the organisation is the employee's
	D.	integrity
		people orientation
	A. B.	relationship management consideration
	101	group members ideas and reenings.
28.	as t	cording to the Ohio State studies, the dimension of leader behaviour is defined the extent to which a leader has job relationships characterised by mutual trust and respect group members' ideas and feelings.
0.0		
	D.	delegative supportive
	В.	participative
	A.	authoritarian
21.	Sh	arlyn solicits input from her subordinates before making decisions that will affect them. e often praises them for good work and gently offers suggestions to improve their formance. Marlyn uses the style of leadership.
0.7		
		Democratic style. Laissez-faire style.
	B.	
	A.	
20,	lin	nit employee participation. Which of the following describes this leadership style?
26.	Le	ader tends to centralise authority, dictate work methods, make unilateral decisions, and

31.	The component of attitude is based on emotions.
	A. cognitive B. behavioural C. affective D. spiritual
32.	For a new project, Elmira forms team of individuals from various functional departments. After a few days, Elmira observes conflicts happens within the group on the matters who will control it and what task needs to be done. This team is now in the stage of group development.
	A. storming B. forming C. performing D. norming
33.	Groups that are determined by the organisation chart and composed of individuals who report directly to a given manager are called
	A. command groups B. task groups C. cross-functional teams D. self-managed teams
34.	Allen is a newly appointed professor at a university. The Head of Department explained on what was expected from him as a new professor in terms of maintaining discipline in his classroom and providing students with a challenging course. The Head of Department was referring to Allen's at the university.
	A. role B. status C. obligations D. duties
35.	Pamela manages the customer service department. She is very happy with her team of 15 customer care representatives who are consistently performing well. Customer feedback was impressive and Pamela is planning to give them good bonuses this time around. As a manager, Pamela believes it is important to let subordinates know when she is happy with their work. She does so, and also calls them for a meeting to discuss what they can do to improve further. Pamela is using communication for
	A. decision making B. negotiation C. motivation
	D. expressing emotion
	Continued

36.		ring the communication process, the message is converted to a symbolic form. This process alled
		decoding encoding interpreting expanding
37.	wor	ny sent a text message to Belly telling her that she would come by to pick her up after rk so they could go for shopping. Belly however, made other plans in the evening thinking t Jenny was talking about going shopping on the next day. Which of the following BEST clains what went wrong with the communication?
	A. B. C. D.	Jenny used a wrong channel of communication. There was too much noise in the room when Belly read the message. Belly decoded the message incorrectly. The complexity capacity of text messaging is poor.
38.	The	e management control that takes place while a work activity is in progress is known as
	C.	feedforward control concurrent control feedback control reactive control
39.	Ron	nald prefers to get his performance data in the form of charts and graphs. Ronald prefers
	В. С.	personal observations statistical reports oral reports written reports
40.		manager investigates how and why performance has deviated beyond the acceptable range variation, and then corrects the source of the deviation, she is using
		feedback control immediate corrective action basic corrective action concurrent control
		[TOTAL 40 MARKS]
		Continued

SECTION B: FILL IN THE BLANKS QUESTIONS

Each question consists of 1 mark. Please refer to the table below. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate answer. Answers for this section should be written in the answer booklet provided.

Matrix	Physiological	Strategy	Leader	Cross-functional
Agreeableness	Planning	Unfreezing	Decision	Work Councils
achieving tho	involves defin		~ .	lishing strategies for work activities.
chosen mark	ngers of the corporatets and how they v	_	-	-
developed. F	s to introduce a ne Belinda can choose o ests, and net profits.	only one. She has	decided to focus	on target market size
	composed of indiv	iduals from vario	us functional spec	cialties are known a
. A dual chain	of command is the k	ey characteristic of	f the	structure.
	_ are groups of nom makes decisions inve		employees who m	ust be consulted whe
. According to	Kurt Lewin, increas	ing the driving for	ces is a means of _	
In Maslow's h	nierarchy of needs the erarchy.	eory,	needs form the	lowest or foundations
A person wh	o is able to influenc —·	e others and who	possess manageria	authority is called
_	ive Model of personal cooperations in the cooperation of the cooperati		refers to	the degree to which
			ľ	ΓΟΤΑL 10 MARKS
				Continued

SECTION C: CASE STUDY QUESTIONS.

Answers for this section should be written in the answer booklet provided.

Mixing It up

Managers at General Mills faced some challenges when it acquired Pillsbury. The company's chief learning officer Kevin Wilde wants the best marketing approach for both organisations. So, they decided to identify, share, and integrate the best practices from both companies. And, employee teamwork played a major role in how the company proceeded.

An intensive training program called Brand Champions was created and launched. The program was designed not just for marketing specialist but for all employees from different functional areas who worked on particular brands. These cross-functional teams attended the inhouse training together as unified group. It helped employees understand and appreciate different perspectives. Another benefit of including people from different functions was improved communication throughout the company. People were no longer griping about what other functional areas were doing. Employees began to understand how the other functional areas worked and mini-version of the course. All employees were able to understand the language marketers speak and why things are done as they are.

And there's another example of how successful the program has been. Betty Croker is well known for packaged cake mixes and loss so for cookies mixes. Inspired by input from the group, the cookies-mix team decided to go after scratch bakers (people who bake from scratch rather than from a boxed mix). As one person said, they were "taking on grandma." The cookie mixes were formulated, and now the brand owns 90 percent of the dry cookies mix category.

QUESTIONS:

a) Based on the above case study, what are the TWO (2) benefits gained from the cross-functional teams?

(2 marks)

b) List at least TWO (2) challenges of creating an effective cross-functional team.

(4 marks)

c) What are the TWO (2) characteristics of effective teamwork? Explain each of them.

(4 marks)

[TOTAL 10 MARKS] Continued.....

SECTION D: STRUCTURED QUESTIONS.

Answers for this section should be answered in the answer booklet provided.

QUESTION 1

a) Briefly explain the differences between centralisation and decentralisation in an organisational structure. Provide any relevant example in real working environment to support your answer.

(4 marks)

b) After manager divide work activities into separate job tasks, common work activities need to be grouped back together so work gets done in coordinated and integrated way. How jobs are grouped together is called departmentalisation.

What are the FIVE (5) common forms of departmentalisation used by organisations today? Provide any example to support each of your answer.

(10 marks)

QUESTION 2

a) Explain "ethical communication". Provide example to support your answer.

(2 marks)

b) Briefly describe THREE (3) barriers of effective communication.

(6 marks)

c) Communication must flow effectively in every organisation in order to avoid miscommunication. Explain any THREE (3) direction of communication.

(6 marks)

QUESTION 3

a) Leadership research in the 1920s and 1930s focused on isolating leader traits - that is characteristics that would differentiate leaders from non-leaders.

Briefly describe any FOUR (4) out of eight traits associated with leadership.

(8 marks)

b) From University of Michigan Studies, identify TWO (2) dimensions of leader behaviour. Explain.

(4 marks)

[TOTAL 40 MARKS]

End of Page.

